

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
425-427-429 Eleventh Street. Telephone MAIN 3300.
CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office.....Third National Bk Bldg.
Detroit Office.....Ford Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....30 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$3.60 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....35 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$4.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$3.00 per year
Sunday, without Daily.....\$1.00 per year
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

SHARING AND BEARING.

When I am hurt it soothes my troubled soul
Despite the tears that well-nigh overflow it—
To walk my way head up amid the dole
And tho' I suffer deeply never show it.

But when some joy is mine the heart of me
Grows gladder still if there be chance to
Share it;
To walk among my fellows smilingly,
And show it unto all that they may share it.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Many Americans are refusing to leave Mexico; fortunately for them a lot more Americans are evidencing an eagerness to go there.

Col. Roosevelt's letter to the Progressive National Committee has severely strained the New York World's capacity for grief and indignation. It even sees its hyphen issue endangered.

Mr. Hughes and "My dear Col. Roosevelt" are to dine together this evening, and the former will no doubt appreciate the rare distinction of being a Presidential candidate approved by T. R.

The thought that a lot of men who are not busy in Congress are working hard to get there is likely to put more vim into the proceedings of the House than all the pleas of party leaders.

The British have a heartless way of squelching heroic aspirations among their country's enemies. Lincoln, who proudly referred to himself as an international spy, has just been indicted on a plain charge of forgery.

A New York lawyer who was unjustly disbarred from practice for a period of twelve years sued for \$300,000 damages and was awarded \$1,000. He will hardly use the jury's verdict as a testimonial to the value of his services.

Again Congress is called upon to enact a "continuing resolution" extending the pro rata appropriations of the fiscal year 1916 into the year 1917. Yet it is never so far behind with its business that members stop talking with confidence of the date of adjournment.

The administration is reported to be considering steps to prevent unwarranted increases in the prices of food products, which it believes may be attempted because of the Mexican situation. Housekeepers are of the opinion that present prices are considerably ahead of the situation, either in Europe or Mexico.

A circumstantial account of how Villa was shot and severely wounded by his own men has been given to correspondents in Mexico by a Mexican who claims he was in attendance on the wounded chieftain for days afterward. This man is convinced that Villa is dead. If this is true it would appear that Carranza might easily have been avoided.

A strange malady, which the doctors attribute to a prolonged period of damp weather, has caused many deaths in Bridgeport, Conn., according to dispatches. The exact truth probably is that the deaths were nearly all due to maladies with which Bridgeport and other cities are quite familiar. Blaming the weather and the war has become a habit with us.

Because of the allies' embargo on the exportation of hides to the United States, it is predicted that before autumn there will be an increase of from \$1 to \$2 a pair in the price of shoes in this country. Certainly the war has taught us not to boast so much about the independence of our vast domains of the products of other lands. With all our advantages we are not at present in a position to manufacture the necessary dyes, our meat supply is not equal to the demand, and we haven't enough hides to make our own shoes.

A member of the Brazilian chamber of deputies in a speech expressed surprise that the United States should make difficulties in accepting the explanations of Mexico while promptly accepting those of Germany in regard to the submarine war. He asserted that Germany was continuing its undersea campaign in violation of its promise to Washington, and that the United States dared not protest. In Washington we are quite familiar with men of the type of this deputy. There are a number of such dispensers of misinformation in Congress. Doubtless the influence they wield is about equal.

Representative Page, protesting that he is a friend of the Nation's Capital, predicts great things for the city once the "half-and-half principle" is out of the way. The people of the District will be inclined to judge the future more by the action of the House than by any words of Mr. Page. The District appropriation bill, as adopted by the House, with Mr. Page's aid, proposes to put the "half-and-half principle" out of the way and make the Federal government's contribution to the maintenance of the Capital less than one-third of the total. So far the best proof Mr. Page has given of his friendship for the Capital is his decision to retire from Congress.

Mr. Hughes' Ready Issues.

Mr. Hughes seems to have no trouble in finding campaign issues. He had a few ready that struck fire within an hour or two of his nomination; and his indorsement by the Progressive National Committee brought an almost instantaneous response, suggesting others. Perhaps the most striking feature of his message to Secretary O. K. Davis is an ominous reference to the attempt to fasten upon him the stigma of the hyphen. A hint was conveyed of a bold method of dealing with it. The Herald has always contended that the hyphenated ones were rather shortsighted in their antagonism to President Wilson, that they might go further and easily fare worse. Mr. Hughes undertook to show in a sentence or two not only that the administration has failed to uphold the neutral rights of the United States but that President Wilson's course has been decidedly favorable to the activities of the hyphenated conspirators. He says:

We strongly denounce the use of our soil as a base for alien intrigues, for conspiracies and the fomenting of disorders in the interest of any foreign nation, but the responsibility lies at the door of the administration. The moment notice is admitted responsibility is affixed. For that sort of thing could not continue if the administration took proper measures to stop it. That responsibility the administration cannot evade by condemning others.

An early abandonment of the Democratic plan to make the hyphen a campaign issue may be forecasted without hazard.

As might easily have been guessed at the moment of its publication, and as Representative Mann proclaimed in the House, Secretary Lansing's last extended communication to the Mexican government, reviewing the long series of outrages committed against citizens of the United States, is to be used as a Republican campaign document. Mexico is to be an issue, whether we are at war or peace with that country during the campaign. Likewise, the Lusitania will be an issue, whatever the status of the diplomatic negotiations relating to it. Then there will be the tariff and a vigorous assault upon the administration's claim of credit for the country's prosperity.

No longer may the Democrats cherish the faintest hope of division in the Republican ranks. Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes will begin today to plan the campaign and whether or not the Colonel and Mr. Taft reconcile their personal differences between now and November they will be found working to the same purpose.

With the battle lines thus drawn the Democracy must muster all of its resources and put forth all of its energies. It is perfectly evident that its fate will depend to a great extent upon events of the future. If the President should be so fortunate as to bring the Mexican situation to a favorable termination and the nation's prosperity continues his opponents will not find it an easy matter to influence a majority of the voters with their oratory, telling how and why. The situation as it exists will be a weighty factor at the polls.

Unless there should be a decided turn of events in one direction there will be no reason for supreme confidence on either side. The present outlook is for a campaign such as the country has not witnessed since Mr. Bryan first aspired to the Presidency.

The War's Greatest Crimes.

As long ago as when they were putting Belgium to the sword and torch the Germans adopted as a war measure the murder of sleeping women and children by bombs dropped from the sky; and the civilized world, when proof had overcome its incredulity turned sick with horror. Attacks by Zeppelins upon the inhabitants of defenseless towns in Belgium, France and England became as much a method of warfare as attacks on women and children on the high seas. Apologists for Germany said: "It is dreadful, but it is war," or "Germany's enemies would do the same if they could." For many months the allies refrained from any attempt at reprisal for the atrocities which the foe continued to commit; then they adopted a policy of retaliating swiftly with aerial attacks, confined at first to fortified towns, as though to demonstrate to Germany and the neutral nations that they were restrained, not by lack of equipment, but by regard for the principles of humanity. But to Germany no lesson was conveyed, and at last came the news that the French have taken terrible revenge. On June 22 a Paris official communication announced that in reprisal for successive bombardments carried out by the Germans on the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Luneville, French aerial squadrons had bombarded Treves and Karlsruhe. The awful results are made known in a dispatch from Berlin which states that 110 persons, including 5 women and 75 children, were killed, and 147 persons injured, including 20 women and 70 children.

Were the Germans willing to pursue savage methods only so long as they were one-sided; so long as their enemies confined their operations to the methods of civilized warfare? Or will their savagery continue when it is met with savagery? The world, deploring the dreadful necessity that impelled the French, will pray that the awful lesson will be effective and that the hideous warfare that began in Belgium and made sleeping women and children its victims, will be brought to an end. Two years ago no one could have been found to believe that the Twentieth century would record such diabolical deeds.

Today a world filled with horrors and deadened to the shock witnesses their perpetration by peoples representing its most advanced progress.

The deciding hour seems to have arrived. The blow dealt at Karlsruhe may bring Germany to her senses or it may drive her to further madness, in which latter event, who can foresee to what revolting lengths reprisals may lead, and all without appreciable effect upon the progress or the outcome of the war? Neutral governments cannot bring the war to an end; they may not even, with propriety or safety, make the attempt; but it would seem to be not only the right but the duty of the peoples of all the nations at peace to unite in solemn protest against a continuation of the crimes committed in the name of war which have for their only object destruction of the lives of helpless women and children.

Good Roads Movement in Kansas.

C. A. Stites, of Farlinville, in Linn County, Kan., called a mass meeting of those opposed to rock roads and only sixteen attended. In a published statement why the crowd was so small, Mr. Stites stated that it was "on account of the rain and bad roads."—Mound City Sentinel.

Where Your Strength Is.

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

It has been said that most of the people who fail in life do so because of the lack of some one quality which is but one-fourth-second part of all the mental faculties. In other words, although we may have forty strong mental faculties or qualities, if we are deficient in only one quality—let us say self-confidence—we are more than likely to fail; for the man or woman without self-confidence is the plaything of chance, the puppet of environment, the slave of circumstances.

Lacking self-confidence, we have not the courage to stand alone, to be independent in thought or act; we are as timid as the mouse in the fable, always afraid to trust to our own powers.

This little mouse, so runs the fable, dwelt near the abode of a great magician and was kept in such constant distress by its fear of a cat that the magician, taking pity on it, turned it into a cat itself. Immediately the little creature began to suffer from fear of a dog, so the magician turned it into a dog. Then it began to suffer from fear of a tiger, and the magician turned it into a tiger. Then it began to suffer from its fear of huntsmen, and the magician, in disgust, said: "Be a mouse again. As you have only the heart of a mouse it is impossible to help you by giving you the body of a nobler animal."

Every day sends to the grave obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because of their timidity, their lack of self-confidence, prevented them from making a first effort. If they could have been induced to begin; if they had trusted in their own powers and dared to forge ahead, they would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in careers of usefulness and fame.

"If I had influence, some one to give me a lift, I know I could get on!" How often we hear this cry from backboneless people afraid to trust themselves for anything. But they are mistaken. No matter how high they were boosted, like the timid mouse, they would still fear to trust their own strength. You can't get power from the outside; it can only be developed from within. If you don't generate strength yourself no one else can do it for you.

There is only one price for real success—that which we pay ourselves. No other will be accepted. That only is really ours which we actually conquer ourselves, not that which another gives, which our fathers or relatives conquered for us. That which is merely left us in a will is not ours in the truest sense, and cannot be ours until we are able to conquer it just as our fathers conquered it. Things are arranged so in the realities of this world that certain gifts are impossible.

One of our most successful business men, who began life as a day laborer, in reply to my question, "How do you explain your rapid promotion?" said: "In the first place, I always stood on my feet—always relied on myself." When you depend on yourself you know it is only on your merit that you will succeed. Then you discover your latent powers, awake to your manhood, and are on your mettle to do your utmost. "Depend on yourself" is a good life motto. I am a great believer in self-reliant manliness.

The world is often amazed at the marvelous achievement of a very ordinary person who has tremendous self-faith. The example of Joan of Arc illustrates the great law, just as the falling of the apple suggested to Newton the law of gravitation. It shows that under ordinary conditions we use only a very small percentage of our possible power; that we do not begin to do the things we could do if we were inspired by great faith, by supreme self-confidence.

When a man really believes in himself, when he feels that he can do what he undertakes, his courage is wonderfully increased, and it is courage that leads the other faculties.

The American Soldier.

Every once in a while we came upon a little army encampment—three tents, and maybe a lean-to kitchen—and soldiers would come to the train and eagerly ask for newspapers. Seeing those alert, lean, elastic lads, one would gaze across the line at the enigmatic country over there and try to strike up some balance.

American soldiers like these are stretched in a thin chapter along the whole line from Gulf to Gulf. They have been there for four years; many have come to the army here and never known any other post. And so they have taken altogether the hue and the texture of the desert, and it is really only when they move fast or are very close that you see them at all.

Since I am on the subject I may as well tell what the American army looks like to one who has been long and far from it. The men are wonderful—clear-eyed, supple, trained athletes; their personal equipment seems to be the acme of common sense and yet preserves a picturesque chic. The younger officers impress one in the same manner. If you speak with them you don't find them cultured, nor particularly scientific, but somehow from every line of them and every motion comes the announcement of an admirable efficiency based on common sense, ingenuity and resourcefulness.

When you get up among colonels and generals, though, that's another matter. Men like Funston or Pershing are no doubt highly efficient—their record tells that. I saw in Nogales a colonel who was like a fine blade of Damascus steel, and in Douglas a stout general who physically and morally was a pure battering ram. But besides such as these—oh, there are many archaeological specimens in the United States army, and much need of a quiet museum for their proper setting off.—Collier's Weekly.

A Thriving Nuisance.

A Herald correspondent who utters a timely word of protest against municipal tolerance of the growing nuisance called "Tag Day" voices the feeling of the city's wise minority.

The custom of heeding forth that prevails in New York has brought forth so many rank weeds of graft and dishonesty that helpful charity is in a fair way to be choked by the unwholesome growth. The appeal to the emotions is stronger here than an appeal to the reasoning faculties. A chronic loafer can gather more small coins by tying a bloody bandage around his perfectly strong right hand than by employing that member in honest toil. Other loafers, equally averse to labor but better dressed and wearing gloves instead of bandages, gather coins of a much larger denomination by attaching themselves as salaried barnacles to the body of some well-endowed charitable institution.

"Tag Day" is not only a general nuisance and impertinence to those who are "held up" at every street corner, but a direct encouragement to small graft. Who knows what becomes of all the dollars and quarters that are extorted from the victims of a system that is little better than polite blackmail? How is it possible to check the amount of these small offerings? What becomes of them when they reach the hands of those "higher up"? Those who are "held up" on the sidewalk are not the only sufferers from this system. Worthy charities and the deserving poor suffer still more than they do.—New York Herald.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR PRESIDENT

A History of the American People
WOODROW WILSON

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

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El Caney lay in a position of natural strength and was protected by strong block houses, a stone fort, a stone church, itself a sort of fort loopholed for rifles, and long lines of trenches cut in the solid rock. The hill of San Juan stood tall and guarded and crowned with a block fort set about with a maze of barbed wire entanglements.

The American troops, in whatever direction they moved, had either to block another way, or to pass through the narrow miry roads or else to deploy over the tangled undergrowth of the tropical forests; and came into the open close by the enemy's position only to expose themselves to a galling fire from four lines of unseen and protected. They had no support from artillery; each position they attacked had to be taken by cool, dogged assault; but the thing was congenial to their spirits, and was done with the steady pluck and the unflinching audacity of men who did not know how to fail or turn back.

The general officers who planned and ordered the movements knew, it presently turned out, neither the topography of the country nor the exact position and strength of the enemy; but the men and their immediate commanders made all mistakes good and took what they found. On the 24 of July the American lines were still further advanced, and an assault by the Spaniards was repulsed. On the 31 General Shafter summoned the commander of the town to surrender, but General Toral had received reinforcement from the east and refused.

That same day the Spanish admiral, fearing himself trapped where he lay, put suddenly to sea, hoping by forcing his craft to their speed to run down the coast to the westward and show the American commander his heels before the blockading fleet could close upon him. But the first glimpse of his smoking funnels in the channel brought the fleet in the offing to the chase.

The commander-in-chief was for the moment away, in his flagship, upon an errand to the eastward; Commodore Schley was in immediate command of the blockade. It was Sunday morning a little before ten o'clock, and the men were at quarters for inspection. They sprang to the work of chase and battle with a cheer and within eight minutes the ships within range had opened fire. Hardly a signal was needed.

The Spaniards swung in order down the coast, the American ships followed from their places in instant succession, each captain selecting the Spaniard he could most speedily get within range of for target. The foremost and fleetest of the Spanish vessels was overhauled and forced ashore upon the rocky coast with- in a few minutes.

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relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect July 1.

Paragraph 36, Special Orders, No. 10, June 25, 1916, War Department, relating to the Quartermaster, Central Postal Directory, and one of his commissioned assistants, is revised.

Col. William C. Langstaff, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at San Antonio, Tex., and will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty.

Col. Jacob R. Brown, U. S. A., retired, assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster.

First Lieut. Edgar Allan Brock, Medical Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Leave of absence for three days is granted Second Quartermaster at Hobbs, Fourth Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson, U. S. A., retired, assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Gen. Tucker H. Bliss, assistant to the Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Harry L. Mills, chief, Military Bureau; Brig. Gen. Harry P. Hodges, U. S. A., retired, and Col. Charles G. Morton, Fifth Infantry, is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., to make recommendations for the filling of existing and anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps.

First Lieut. Mitchell, Signal Corps, is assigned to the Aviation Section, active duty, and will proceed to take effect July 6.

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect July 6, is granted Lieut. Col. Francis A. Winter, Medical Corps.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Charles L. Wynne, Twenty-fifth Infantry, detailed for service in the Signal Corps of the Hawaiian Department.

Capt. George E. Stewart, Infantry, unassigned, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. John S. E. Young, U. S. A., retired, assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster at Washington, D. C.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. J. C. Wilkin, First Cavalry.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Ingalls, dental surgeon, and Acting Dental Surgeon James L. P. Smith, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of the Hawaiian Islands, for assignment to temporary duty in that department.

First Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhees, dental surgeon, and Acting Dental Surgeon Thomas C. Danneberg, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of the Hawaiian Islands, for assignment to temporary duty in that department.

First Lieut. John W. McLean, Medical Reserve Corps, now on temporary duty at Fort Myer, Va., is relieved from further duty at Fort Washington, Md., and is assigned to duty at Fort Myer, Va.

First Lieut. William W. Williams, Medical Corps, and First Lieut. James W. Hart, Medical Reserve Corps, are appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is ordered to active duty and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Totten, N. Y., and report for duty at the Camp of Instruction for Instructional Officers, Medical Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Fred W. Hunter and First Lieut. Thomas A. Keady.

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for assignment to station and duty.

First Lieut. Thomas A. Keady, First Lieut. Fred W. Hunter, First Lieut. Fred T. Keady, First Lieut. Isaac W. Brown, First Lieut. Lester L. Rice.

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is ordered to active duty and will report for assignment to station.

First Lieut. Arthur W. O. Bergfeld, First Lieut. Basil A. Warner, First Lieut. Fred T. Keady, First Lieut. John H. Bousquet and First Lieut. J. G. Ellis Jr.

Paragraph 36, Special Orders, No. 10, June 25, 1916, amended, read as follows: Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, this city, and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to temporary duty.

First Lieut. Clarence S. Kesteven, First Lieut. Y. L. Keady, First Lieut. Fred T. Keady, First Lieut. Thomas A. Keady, and First Lieut. Robert P. Williams, Columbus, Ohio.

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to the commanding general, Southern Department.

First Lieut. Frank E. Winter, First Lieut. John P. Carroll, First Lieut. Charles H. Hecker, First Lieut. John P. Benson and First Lieut. Paul E. Brown.

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The Herald's